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some reason or other do not call in a low caste midwife. It was also reported that this group does not make any use of the Hindu priest and is very low in the social scale. Some claimed that this is really a group of Chamars—leather workers in the traditional sense, but Russell and Hiralal do not mention it in their glossary of caste divisions nor does Briggs report it. It is probably of minor significance.

16. *Bhariya* is the same as Bhumiya, see above.

17. *Borowar* does not appear in Russell and Hiralal nor in the list of tribe and caste responses in the 1931 Census. Nor is Barwar found there. Barwar, said to mean "disciple of the *bar* or banyan tree" (*Ficus indica*), is listed among the septs of the Kols in the north by Crooke as was seen in the previous note[1] on his findings. In a later book Crooke speaks of Barwars as a criminal tribe of Oudh.[2]

18. *Pawai*. One group gave the information that this *kurhi* lived in the south, 'Chawhan Khand'. In Singhbhum, Bengal, the Bhuiyas call themselves *Pawan-bans* meaning 'children of the wind'. The Bhuiya highlands are called Pawri Desh.[3] This may indicate a memory of a connection now long lost.

19. *Maubhaiya*. No trace nor information concerning this group could be found. It was reported only once.

The Census of 1891 attempted to record the names of subdivisions of castes in some detail, and the resultant list contained thousands of names of every kind. The Ahir alone had over 1,700 entries. The subdivisions of the Kols manifest the same tendency and show that the groups have absorbed into themselves members from higher and lower castes. The Thakuriyas probably contain a Rajput element and at the other end we find Kōls mixed with Khangars, Murhas, Khairwars and Chamars. The Kols of today are probably pretty well mixed with other groups.

MAINTENANCE OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. Kols who live in close contact with city life have frequently lost the sense of social solidarity which characterizes the Kols living under more primitive conditions. Various factors in city life, or near-city life, tend to make the same rigid social order impossible, and yet even under these conditions there is an attempt to maintain something of the older traditions.

Almost every village has an elderly man who may be considered in a sense the head-man of the community. He is usually called *Mahata* or literally, the leader. This man is the natural head of the

1 See page 33.
2 Crooke, W., *Religion and Folklore of Northern India*, p. 166.
3 Russell and Hiralal, *Op. Cit.*, Vol. II, p. 315.

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Appendix IV.

A Glossary of Tribes and Castes mentioned in this book and found in the Central Provinces. Based on Russell and Hiralal.

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Ahîr	The professional caste of herdsmen.
Bahna	The occupational caste of cotton cleaners.
Baigâ	There is a Baigâ tribe, once said to be of Dravidian origin, although Munda affinities would seem to class them with the latter. Their priests are believed to possess great power.
Bani	See Baniâ.
Baniâ	The occupational caste of bankers, money lenders and grocers.
Banjâra	A caste of carriers and drivers of pack-bullocks.
Barai	The caste of growers and sellers of betel-vine leaf.
Barhai	The occupational caste of carpenters.
Bâri	A caste generally working as household servants and makers of leaf-plates.
Basor	The occupational caste of bamboo workers.
Bhangi	Low caste sweepers. Synonym for Mehtar.
Bhâriâ	See Bhûiyâ.
Bhîl	An important primitive Mûṇḍâ tribe of Khandesh, Central India and Rajputana.
Bhîlâlâ	A caste of mixed origin, probably from alliances between Râjpûts and Bhîls.
Bhoi	A primitive tribe.
Bhûiyâ	An important Mûṇḍâ tribe confined largely to Chota Nagpur.
Bhûmiâ	Same as Bhûiyâ.
Binjhwâr	A caste supposedly formed from a Dravidian tribe, though more likely a branch of the Mûṇḍâs.
Brâhmin	The highest of the four castes. In general usage a Brâhmin and a priest are synonymous.
Chamâr	The occupational caste of leather workers.
Chaṇḍâla	An outcast, supposedly originating as a child of a female Brâhmin and a male Śûdra.
Chatrî	A common synonym for a Râjput.
Dahâit	A mixed caste of village watchmen.
Darzî	The occupational caste of tailors.
Dhîmar	The caste of fishermen and *pâlkî*-bearers.
Dhobî	The professional caste of washermen.
Dom	An aboriginal tribe of north India now reduced to servitude and classed as untouchable.
Domar	A caste related to the Doms and Basors.
Gânda	A servile caste of village drudges, watchmen, and musicians.
Gaolî	A name of the Ahîr or herdsmen caste.
Ghâsiâ	A low caste, possibly of Dravidian origin, which cuts grass, tends horses and acts as musicians.
Goṇḍ	Probably the most important of the primitive forest tribes of India and supposedly of Dravidian origin. There are about 2,500,000 in Central Provinces.

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Gowārī	The herdsmen of the Maratha country corresponding to the Ahirs.
Halbā	A caste of cultivators and farm servants.
Jain	A religious group.
Julāha	A group of Mohammedan weavers.
Kāchhi	A cultivating caste. Growers of vegetables and irrigated crops requiring intensive cultivation.
Kalār	An occupational caste of distillers and sellers of fermented liquor.
Karchuli	A clan of Rājpūts; formerly a ruling race in the Jubbulpore country.
Kawar	A primitive tribe, possibly of Mūṇḍā origin, found in the Chhattisgarh area.
Kāyasth	The caste of writers and village accountants.
Kewat	Fishermen, boatmen, gram-parchers and cultivators.
Khairā	A Mūṇḍā tribe found in north-east Central Provinces.
Khangār	A low caste of village watchmen and field labourers.
Khatī	A caste of blacksmiths.
Khond	A Dravidian tribe.
Kori	A weaving caste.
Korku	A Mūṇḍā tribe of south-west Central Provinces. To a great extent this tribe has maintained its Mūṇḍā type of language.
Koshti	Weavers of silk and fine cotton cloth.
Kotwār	Caste of village watchmen.
Kshatriya	The second of the four traditional castes.
Kumbā	See Kumhār.
Kumhār	The occupational caste of potters.
Kunbī	The main agricultural caste in the Maratha country.
Kurmī	The representative cultivating caste of central and northern India.
Lodhī	An important agricultural caste.
Lohār	The occupational caste of blacksmiths and iron-workers.
Mahārā	The low caste of menials, labourers and village watchmen of the Maratha country.
Mālī	The functional caste of vegetable and flower gardeners.
Mārāthā	The military caste of southern India.
Mariās	The Mariā Goṇḍs; a branch of the great Goṇḍ race found principally in Bastar State.
Mawārī	A subcaste of Dahāit.
Mehra	A synonym for Mahār.
Mūṇḍā	A tribe in Bihar. A general term for primitive people of Mon-Khmer affinities.
Nāī	The occupational caste of barbers.
Nishāda	A primitive people mentioned in Hindu scripture.
Oṛāoṇs	A Mūṇḍā tribe of Chota Nagpur with members in Central Provinces.
Panka	A Dravidian caste of weavers and labourers.
Pansārī	Growers and sellers of the *pān* leaf. A synonym for Barai.
Pardhān	A branch of the Goṇḍ tribe which acts as priests and minstrels.
Parwār	A subcaste of Baniā.
Pāthān	A Mohammedan money-lender, usually from Afghanistan.
Rāj Goṇḍs	The landholding subdivision of the Goṇḍ tribe.

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Rājpūt	Representatives of the Kshatriya or warrior caste.
Satnāmi	A religious movement among the Chamārs of the Central Provinces resulting in a new group.
Savar	A primitive tribe of Mūndā origin.
Sonār	The occupational caste of goldsmiths and silversmiths.
S'ūdra	The fourth of the four traditional castes.
Sunār	See Sonār.
Sutār	Synonym for Barhai.
Teli	The occupational caste of oil-pressers and sellers.
Thākur	A common title for the Rājpūt.
Vaisha	The third of the four traditional castes. Merchants.